

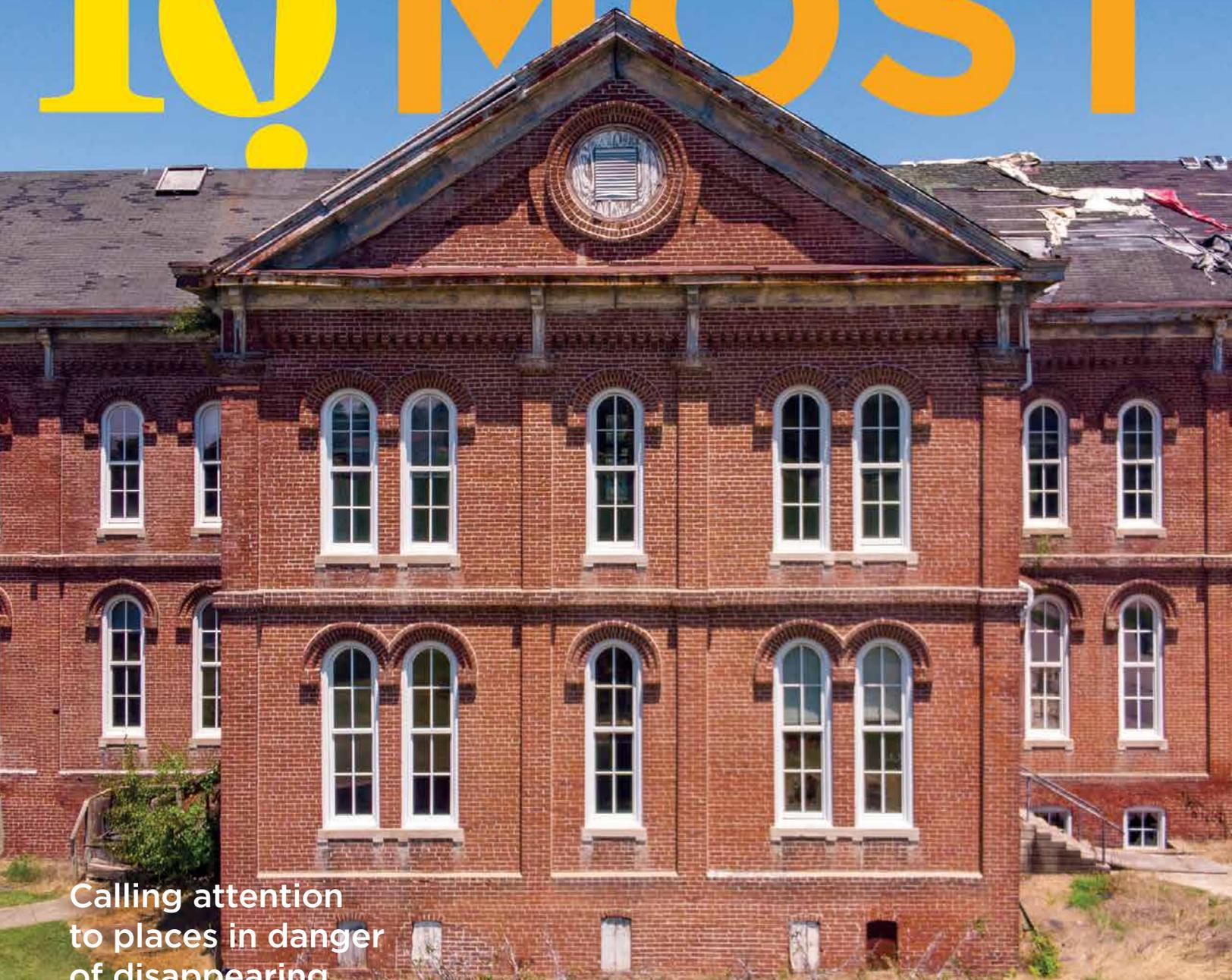
INDIANA PRESERVATION

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2022



INDIANA LANDMARKS

10 MOST



Calling attention
to places in danger
of disappearing

ENDANGERED

On the List

I'VE BEEN ASKED: "WITH ALL of the neglected and threatened historic places throughout Indiana, how does Indiana Landmarks narrow the field to just 10?"

It's a fair question as we announce the 2022 10 Most Endangered list. Here's my attempt at an answer.

First, Indiana Landmarks is fortunate to have nine regional offices populated by preservation professionals who know their respective turfs and the historic places therein. They, along with our network of affiliated preservation organizations, are the ears and eyes when landmarks are threatened.

Second, the 10 Most Endangered list strives for geographic and thematic diversity. The sites on the list represent many types of structures—houses, bridges, barns, schools, commercial and civic buildings, and so on—from all parts of Indiana. Each endangered place tells a distinct story, and each faces its own, sometimes unique, set of challenges.

Third—and this is the hard part—comes the process of winnowing and prioritizing candidates. The final roster results from many hours of considering how our focus on specific endangered places will lead to strategies to be applied far beyond the 10 on the list.

As you can see from this year's 10 Most entries, there is no low-hanging fruit. Success is not guaranteed. Only hard work—and a bit of money—will lead to solutions. With your support, Indiana Landmarks will endeavor to rescue these 10 worthy places and so many more in the year ahead.



Marsh Davis, President

On the Cover

The Knox County Poor Asylum in Vincennes, one of this year's 10 Most Endangered, needs significant investment and a viable plan for its future before the 1882 building deteriorates past the point of no return. See the full list beginning on page 8.

PHOTO BY EVAN HALE



INDIANA LANDMARKS

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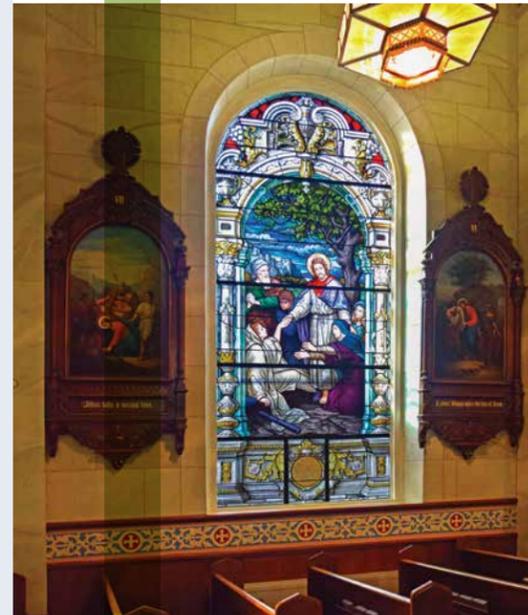
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STARTERS

Illuminating History

AT THE TURN OF THE twentieth century, brothers Theodore and Ludwig Von Gerichten formed the Von Gerichten Art Glass Company in Columbus, Ohio. From studios there and in Germany,



LEE LEWELLEN

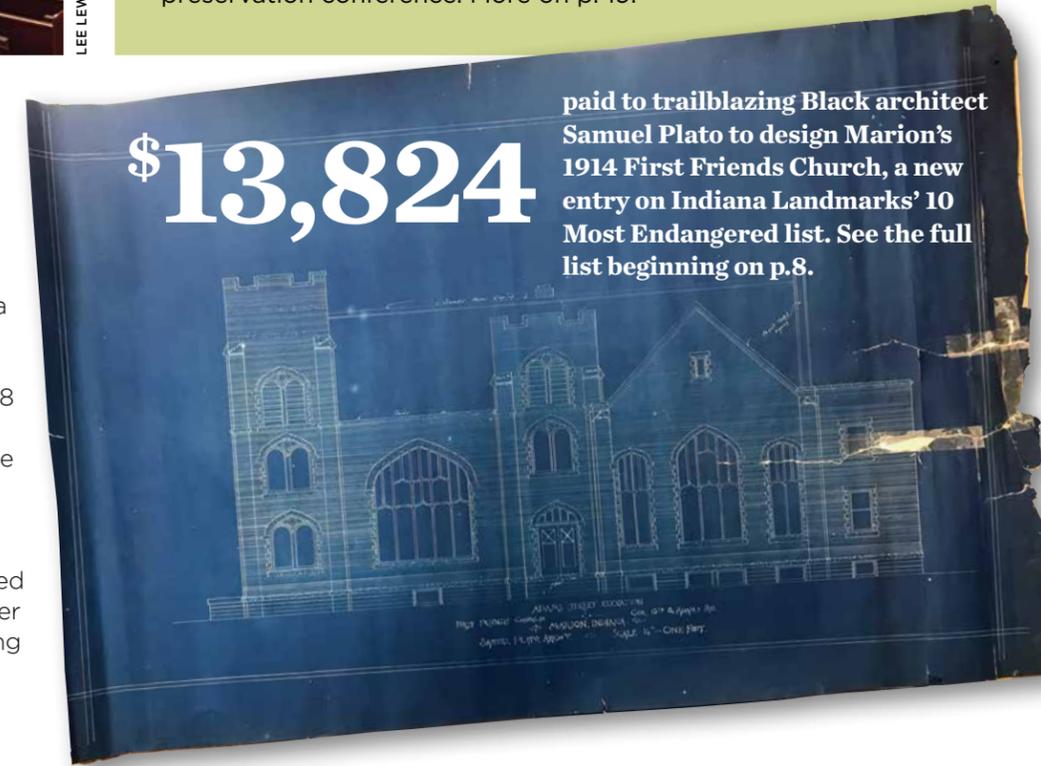
the company produced windows for hundreds of churches in the United States. In Vincennes, church leaders commissioned ten Von Gerichten-designed windows for the 1826 Basilica of St. Francis Xavier, the state's oldest Catholic cathedral. Installed in 1908 and restored in 2014 by Evansville-based Mominee Studios, the windows depict Biblical figures and stories. See them for yourself, along with stained glass windows in five other Vincennes churches during a free tour on October 9. See details on p. 19.



PAIGE WASSEL

Landscape Legends

This year marks the 200th birth anniversary of preeminent American landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903), whose work famously includes New York's Central Park, North Carolina's Biltmore, Boston's Emerald Necklace, and the grounds of Chicago's 1893 World's Fair. He passed on his genius to his sons Frederick and John, whose Olmsted Brothers firm took on Indiana commissions including Oldfields in Indianapolis and the Ball Nurses' Sunken Garden at Indiana University-Purdue University's Indianapolis campus (above). Learn more about the Olmsted family's legacy at two upcoming events: a talk on September 19 at Indiana Landmarks Center, and an educational session about the sunken garden on September 28, available to attendees of Indiana's statewide preservation conference. More on p. 19.



\$13,824

paid to trailblazing Black architect Samuel Plato to design Marion's 1914 First Friends Church, a new entry on Indiana Landmarks' 10 Most Endangered list. See the full list beginning on p.8.

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Promoting the Power of Places

PRESERVATION SUPPORTERS

have a special way of looking at the world around them. They appreciate the stories buildings tell about the people who designed, built, and lived in them, and they understand how landmarks enrich the places where we live, work, and play. Some take it a step further, drawing others into their passion to expand appreciation for our shared heritage.

The winners of Indiana Landmarks' 2022 Sandi Servaas Memorial Awards—The Lew Wallace Study Preservation Society in Crawfordsville and Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College near Terre Haute—exhibit this preservation gene.

Among its many goals, the Lew Wallace Study Preservation Society seeks to inspire the next generation to love history and appreciate historic



Crawfordsville's Lew Wallace Study Preservation Society inspires students to explore local history through summer ArchiCamps, based at the 1898 study (above) built for General Lew Wallace. Through tours of sites undergoing restoration and hands-on building activities, students learn about construction techniques and architecture.

PHOTOS © LEW WALLACE PRESERVATION SOCIETY

architecture, using its own landmark site in Crawfordsville as a base for learning. Built in 1898, the eclectic structure originally served as a private retreat where Civil War General Lew Wallace could write and practice music, art, and invention. Today it is an equally engaging space for kids to discover architecture and the *Ben-Hur* author's story.

Since 2013, the Society has hosted summer ArchiCamps for elementary and middle school students. Modeled after an award-winning curriculum developed by Indiana Landmarks, ArchiCamp encourages children to use their imaginations and powers of observation to study preservation and a sense of place.

On neighborhood walking tours and visits to local landmarks undergoing restoration, students learn about construction techniques and architectural features, and how buildings can be adapted to new purposes. Campers also participate in hands-on activities, learning about careers in history, architecture, preservation, and archaeology along the way.

"We've found ArchiCamp introduces young people to the community in a way that might have a lasting impact," says Larry Paarlberg, executive director of the General Lew Wallace Study. "It helps them look critically at buildings and how they are put together and really instills a local pride of place."

"They're seeing preservation in action as they walk through buildings being restored," says Amanda McGuire, associate director at the Study, who leads ArchiCamp. "They learn just because a building is old doesn't mean it's done."

Near Terre Haute, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College makes historic preservation an important component in the vitality of its campus, leveraging its landmark buildings in strategic planning, fundraising, and tourism efforts. In 2009, the liberal arts college's President Dottie L. King, Ph.D., consulted with staff

from the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology and Indiana Landmarks on the implications of listing the college in the National Register of Historic Places.

Aided by grants from Indiana Landmarks' Partners in Preservation program, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College and Sisters of Providence nominated the Saint Mary-of-the-Woods Historic District—encompassing 131 acres and 66 structures built between 1844 and 1969—to the National Register. The successful listing in 2017 inspired the groups to promote the historic campus via talks, tours, and an exhibit at Terre Haute's Swope Art Museum. They also created a website and walking tour brochure highlighting the historic district, including its rich collection of buildings designed by the notable architectural firm D.A. Bohlen and Sons.

"By discovering what treasures these buildings are, we've been able to weave individual building stories into fundraising efforts, making once inhibitive renovations part of strategic planning that restores function to underutilized spaces," says President King. "We want to invite people to the Woods as we refurbish these buildings."

The historic district's National Register status allowed Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College to apply for grants from the federal Historic Preservation Fund for rehabilitation projects, including the campus's iconic entrance gate and gatehouse, and the 1913 Conservatory of Music. Work is also underway at Le Fer Residence Hall and the campus auditorium and library.

"At a time when other colleges in Indiana have chosen to demolish historic campus buildings, it is impressive to see a small college with such

a commitment to historic preservation," says Marsh Davis, president of Indiana Landmarks.

Established in 1976, the Sandi Servaas Memorial Award honors the dynamic spirit and contributions of former Indiana Landmarks staffer Sandi Servaas, who was working to raise public awareness and support for preservation at her untimely death in 1975. As winners of the youth-serving category, The Lew Wallace Study Preservation Society receives a check for \$1,000. Organizational winner Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College receives \$2,000. Both organizations will receive the original sculpture "No Doors to Lock Out the Past" by Evansville sculptor John McNaughton at Indiana Landmarks' annual meeting on September 10.

Near Terre Haute, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College raises awareness of its rich collection of historic buildings to boost preservation efforts and draw visitors. After successfully listing the campus's landmark buildings in the National Register of Historic Places in 2017, the college has promoted the historic district in talks, tours, publications, and exhibits (right), and used the designation to leverage grants to rehabilitate campus landmarks including the 1913 Conservatory of Music (below).

PHOTOS © SAINT MARY-OF-THE-WOODS COLLEGE





Preservation by Design

TUCKED ALONG MAIN STREET IN DOWNTOWN

Attica, a picturesque cluster of three white-frame, Greek Revival-style buildings looks more like a scene from New England than northern Fountain County, Indiana.

The group is the legacy of Attica native John Cottrell, who restored the properties in the late '80s and '90s as a gift to his hometown. Now known as Cottrell Village, the scenic landmarks have become one of the community's favorite gathering places for weddings, architectural and garden tours, music recitals, and other events.

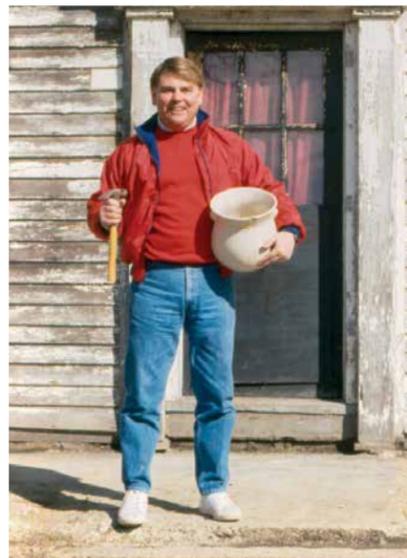
From his home in southern California, Cottrell made plans to ensure the properties' long-term preservation by donating them to Indiana Landmarks. Since his passing in late 2021, we've been working with The John Cottrell Foundation and our affiliate Fountain County Landmarks to chart a plan for Cottrell Village's future.

After graduating from Attica High School in 1956, Cottrell moved to Los Angeles, where he gained national acclaim as an interior decorator, ranked by *Architectural Digest* as one of the country's top designers. In 1987, he began renovating the church he attended in his youth, returning the exterior of the c.1850 Attica Presbyterian Church to its original appearance—even using a historic photo to guide recreation of the long-lost steeple—while designing a simple but graceful period-appropriate interior.

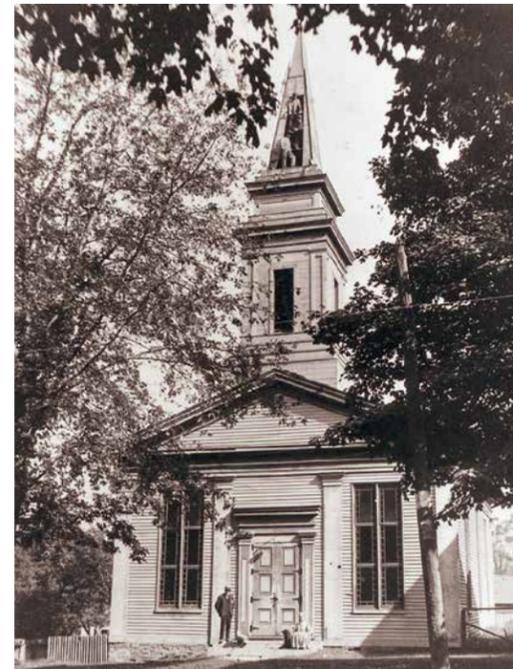
He went on to acquire the neighboring 1850s house built for merchant Norman Brown and his wife Maria, and the

In the 1980s and '90s, Attica native and renowned interior decorator John Cottrell (right) restored three Greek Revival-style buildings as a gift to his hometown. Before his passing in 2021, Cottrell made plans to donate the collection (above) to Indiana Landmarks, which is working with Fountain County Landmarks to plan for the properties' future. Known as Cottrell Village, the site includes a church and two houses built in the 1850s.

PHOTOS BY LEE LEWELLEN AND © FOUNTAIN COUNTY LANDMARKS



c.1855 Cape Cod-plan house they built as a wedding gift for their son William and daughter-in-law Emeline, which had been moved to the site decades earlier. After working with local contractors to repair damage and remove later additions to return the houses to their original footprint, Cottrell furnished the properties with Americana furniture and other mid-nineteenth-century décor. He completed the village with the addition of a modern but historically appropriate privy, smokehouse, and stable barn.



“With the restoration of each structure and subsequent maintenance over the decades since, John invested hundreds of thousands of dollars toward preserving this landmark property as a gift to the community,” says Tommy Kleckner, director of Indiana Landmarks' Western Regional Office. “This donation will allow us to protect and preserve both John's legacy and a symbol of his long-standing devotion to Attica and Indiana.”

In a 1990 interview for Indiana Landmarks' member magazine about his restoration of the “Old Church,” Cottrell said, “The church is as pretty as anything in Williamsburg, and it gives me great pleasure to see it revived. My dream is to see the whole town totally restored.”

His enthusiasm for Attica's heritage proved contagious. The village's rehabilitation spurred the formation of local preservation group Fountain County Landmarks—then called Historic Landmarks of Fountain County—which worked with Cottrell to manage the properties while he split his time between Indiana and California. The group's efforts to promote and oversee the village swelled into a mission to protect all of Attica's and Fountain County's significant places, work that merited a Servaas Memorial Award from Indiana Landmarks in 1990. Cottrell lent his expertise to the local group and as a member of Indiana Landmarks' board of directors.

Earlier this year, Indiana Landmarks began working with Fountain County Landmarks to prioritize repairs at the properties. We'll continue to collaborate with the local group on plans for the site's future to ensure Cottrell Village remains a community treasure.

“People knew he kept these homes maintained and pristine for over thirty years while not even living here,” says Dennis Kovar,

Cottrell used a historic photo to guide recreation of the steeple on the c.1850 Attica Presbyterian Church and furnished the historic houses with Americana furniture and other period décor. Indiana Landmarks is working with Fountain County Landmarks to prioritize repairs at the properties.

PHOTOS © FOUNTAIN COUNTY LANDMARKS AND EVAN HALE

a renowned local floral designer who Cottrell recruited to help tend Cottrell Village's gardens. “He left a great gift for the community and spearheaded a preservation movement.”

Indiana Landmarks and Fountain County Landmarks members will have an opportunity to see Cottrell Village at a holiday open house on December 2, 5-7 p.m. The event is free to members with RSVP. Watch for more details in the November/December issue of *Indiana Preservation*.



10

MOST ENDANGERED

Rescuing threatened landmarks starts with public awareness of their plight. To aim the spotlight of attention on places in imminent jeopardy, each year Indiana Landmarks announces a list of the state's 10 Most Endangered historic places. It's been an effective and beneficial tool. Since releasing our first list in 1991, we count 99 landmarks saved or removed from immediate danger. We hope for the same positive outcome for this year's 10 Most Endangered, including seven new entries and three making a repeat appearance.

PHOTOS BY EVAN HALE

Cades Mill Covered Bridge

FOUNTAIN COUNTY

Built in 1854, Fountain County's Cades Mill Covered Bridge holds status as the state's oldest covered bridge still in its original location, but it's a distinction in peril. In 2019, a covered bridge contractor hired to assess the bridge discovered a broken chord, a serious structural compromise that unless repaired could cause the 150-foot bridge to collapse.

Built to help the county's early settlers travel to a mill at Coal Creek, the span is one of three historic covered bridges remaining in Fountain County. It's only seen use as a pedestrian bridge for decades, bypassed after construction of a newer concrete bridge in 1976. Deferred maintenance in the intervening years hastened the historic bridge's decline.

Over 600 covered bridges were built in Indiana between 1820 and 1922, a number that today has dwindled to 90, according to the Indiana Covered Bridge Society. Along with providing a picturesque tie to local heritage and serving as tourist attractions, restored covered bridges have become popular destinations for parties, weddings, and photos.

The Fountain County Art Council Historical Committee has been raising money for complete rehabilitation. Repairs are estimated at over \$800,000, and ongoing pandemic-related labor and materials shortages are expected to increase the price tag. In an area with limited resources, finding money to rehabilitate Cades Mill Covered Bridge is a daunting challenge.



Hulman Building & Garage

EVANSVILLE

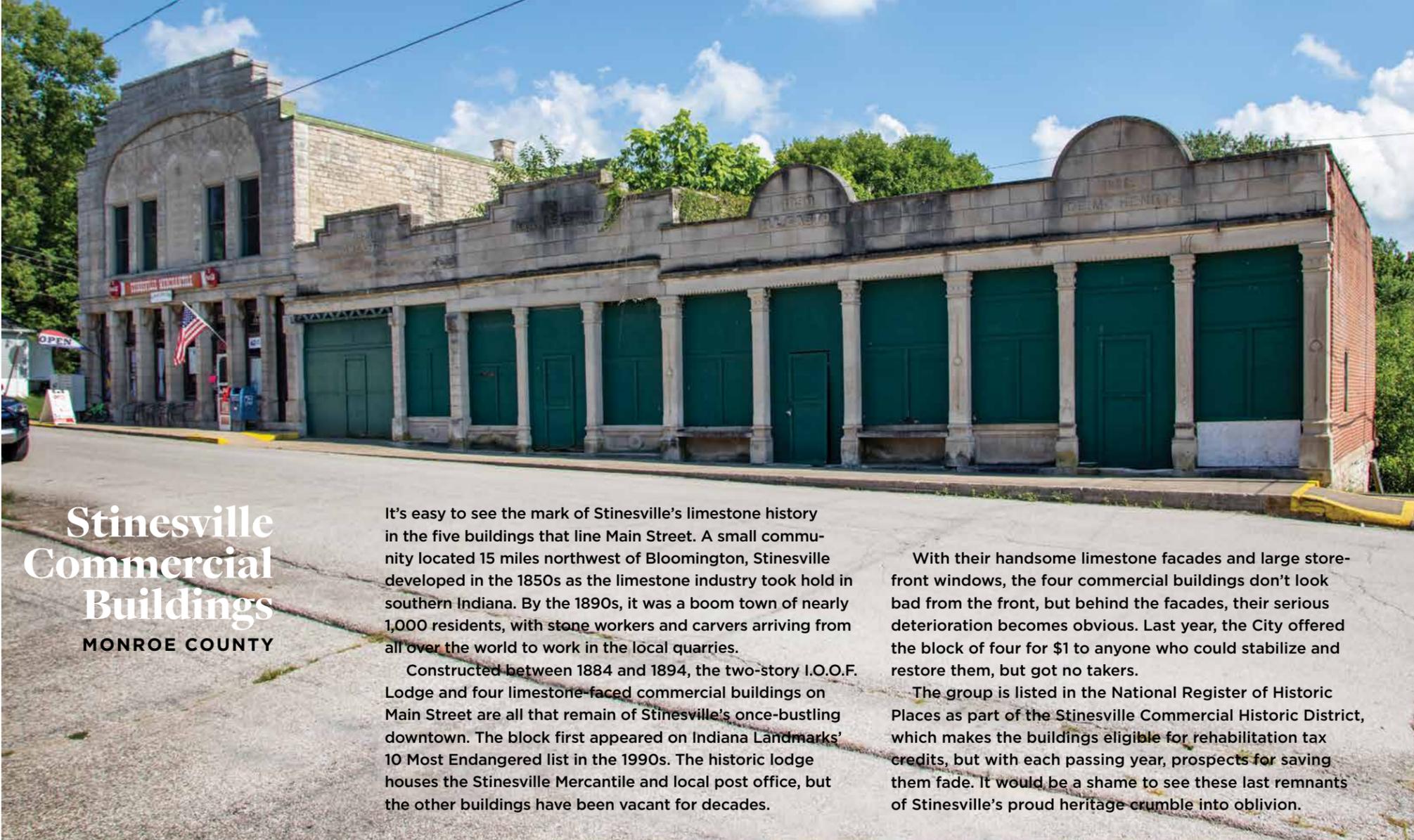


Since its construction in 1929, a 10-story commercial building on Fourth Street has dominated Evansville's downtown skyline. Commonly known as the Hulman Building after the company that acquired the site in the 1930s, the building is textbook example of the Art Deco style applied to a city skyscraper.

Its eye-catching architecture inside and out has long made the Hulman Building a favorite photo backdrop for locals and visitors. Indianapolis firm Odle McGuire Shook designed the tower with stylized zig-zag, floral, and wave motifs in metal and stone, along with carvings of transportation and industrial scenes. Inside, Ohmer, Inc., of Dayton, Ohio, designed a modern lobby in marble and brass, lending a back-in-time opulence to the interior today.

The anchor landmark has been largely vacant and neglected for many years, with water leaking in through the roof and windows. In spring 2022, an out-of-state buyer purchased the Hulman Building and neighboring 1927 garage in an online auction, relisting the properties for sale as separate parcels. Splitting up the properties and access to sufficient parking for the Hulman Building makes it less desirable for redevelopment, further jeopardizing the building's future.

Without a reuse plan for the property, its time capsule interior is at risk of being stripped and sold. The Hulman Building is an anchor landmark in an area of downtown that has lost several buildings. The Art Deco standout needs a preservation-minded developer with a vision for making its rare architectural features shine once again.



Stinesville Commercial Buildings

MONROE COUNTY

It's easy to see the mark of Stinesville's limestone history in the five buildings that line Main Street. A small community located 15 miles northwest of Bloomington, Stinesville developed in the 1850s as the limestone industry took hold in southern Indiana. By the 1890s, it was a boom town of nearly 1,000 residents, with stone workers and carvers arriving from all over the world to work in the local quarries.

Constructed between 1884 and 1894, the two-story I.O.O.F. Lodge and four limestone-faced commercial buildings on Main Street are all that remain of Stinesville's once-bustling downtown. The block first appeared on Indiana Landmarks' 10 Most Endangered list in the 1990s. The historic lodge houses the Stinesville Mercantile and local post office, but the other buildings have been vacant for decades.

With their handsome limestone facades and large storefront windows, the four commercial buildings don't look bad from the front, but behind the facades, their serious deterioration becomes obvious. Last year, the City offered the block of four for \$1 to anyone who could stabilize and restore them, but got no takers.

The group is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Stinesville Commercial Historic District, which makes the buildings eligible for rehabilitation tax credits, but with each passing year, prospects for saving them fade. It would be a shame to see these last remnants of Stinesville's proud heritage crumble into oblivion.



First Friends Church

MARION

For nearly 20 years, trailblazing African American architect Samuel Plato lived and worked in Marion, designing houses, schools, stores, an apartment complex, and churches. Today, only a few of his designs remain in the city, and another one—First Friends Church on Adams Street—is in serious danger.

In the nineteenth century, the Quaker congregation that established First Friends Church championed efforts to treat the local Black community equitably, supporting Abolitionist endeavors and aiding residents of Weaver, a nearby African American settlement.

When the congregation outgrew its first church, members hired Plato in 1914 to design a new house of worship, paying \$13,824.94 for the Gothic Revival-style building that stands today. The church is simple, but elegant—a tabernacle-style sanctuary with semi-circular seating facing a large proscenium,

with large stained-glass windows illuminating the interior.

The Friends' forward-thinking approach to race relations harmonized with Plato's own practices. He promoted social progress in a white-dominated field by hiring integrated crews for his projects, creating training and jobs for African Americans, and insisting that Black contractors on his projects be allowed to join the same local workers' unions as their white counterparts.

First Friends Church has been empty for over a decade, languishing in the hands of an out-of-state owner who has made no improvements. Plywood covers one of the large stained-glass windows—damaged a few years ago in a wind storm—while plaster crumbles and paint peels from the walls inside.

Without action to halt deterioration, Marion could lose yet another significant landmark designed by one of the early twentieth century's most prominent African American architects.



Knox County Poor Asylum

VINCENNES

In the nineteenth century, Indiana's plan for caring for the poor and disabled centered on the development of poor farms, where people in need could work in exchange for housing and food. All 92 counties created poor farms between 1831 and 1860, but as federal agencies supplanted them, county homes gradually lost their purpose, leaving county governments and private owners struggling to find new uses for the historic complexes. In 2014, only 48 remained, spurring Indiana Landmarks to add county homes to our 10 Most Endangered list. We supported a multiple property National Register nomination for all of Indiana's county homes, paving the way for individual homes to be listed, including the Knox County Poor Asylum in Vincennes. The 1882 building, built to replace an earlier predecessor, is now vacant and deteriorating.

Evansville architect Joseph A. Frick combined elements of Italianate and Greek Revival styles to create a facility that would serve as a point of local pride. The three-part design included a central pavilion holding the superintendent's residence and common meeting spaces flanked by wings for men's and women's living quarters. The County continued to operate the facility until 1985.

County officials transferred ownership of the building in 2020 to a nonprofit that wants to rehabilitate the property as a hospice facility. The building was last occupied in 2004, and after nearly 20 years of vacancy it needs significant investment to stabilize the structure and ensure its future. Without resources to make repairs, the Knox County Poor Asylum faces demolition by neglect. (Also pictured on cover)

Birdsell Mansion

SOUTH BEND

Today, a drive through South Bend's West Washington Historic District offers a reminder of the city's heyday as a manufacturing hub, a time when wealthy industrialists built elaborate and expensive mansions befitting their elevated status. Among the monumental houses, one stands out for all the wrong reasons.

When it was built in 1898, J.B. Birdsell's mansion rivaled Clem Studebaker's Tippecanoe Place and J.D. Oliver's Copshaholm in opulence and prestige. Today, however, its ongoing neglect is cause for growing alarm.

Born into a manufacturing dynasty, J.B. "Ben" Birdsell was one of the city's industrial titans. His father, agricultural inventor John C. Birdsell, moved to South Bend from New York in 1864 to produce an innovative machine for threshing and hulling clover—an important crop at the time.

Eventually, J.B. took over operations at the company and commissioned the city's leading architectural firm, Parker & Austin, to design a suitably prominent home for his family. With hardwood paneling, ornate fireplaces, and a third-floor ballroom, the new house fit the bill. From their mansion, J.B. and his wife, Olive, entertained South Bend's high society.

An absentee owner holds the house today. It's been vacant for more than a decade, with a growing list of code violations. Water seeping in through missing windows and leaking gutters is cause for increasing concern.

The size of the house and extent of damage will make repurposing it a challenge, but the Birdsell Mansion deserves a chance to recapture its elite status.



Geter Means House

GARY

In the 1920s, brothers Andrew and Geter Means launched a home-building business in Gary with nothing more than a kitchen table, a borrowed typewriter, and \$90 in capital. From that modest beginning, Means Brothers, Inc., went on to become one of the largest Black-owned real estate development companies in the Midwest. By the 1950s, the business was constructing complete subdivisions, building almost 2,000 homes and rental units in Gary alone.

Means Manor is one of the company's greatest imprints on the city. With nearly 200 houses—including the brothers' own homes—the neighborhood quickly became the preferred area for middle-class African American home buyers. Priced between \$12,000 and \$75,000, the houses were situated on large, landscaped lots, complete with driveways, sidewalks, and winding tree-lined streets. Today, it remains a close-knit neighborhood where many residents have lived

their entire lives, an anchor of stability in a city struggling with deterioration and disinvestment.

Built in 1954 on a prominent corner lot, Geter Means' mid-century ranch house served as a neighborhood focal point. However, over the last decade, vacancy, vandalism, and neglect have transformed the property into a blight among Means Manor's well-kept homes.

As the house continues to languish, neighbors mow the lawn and pick up the trash. But they also fret; without action, one of Means Manor's cornerstone properties could deteriorate to the point of no return.





Kamm & Schellinger Brewery

MISHAWAKA

When German immigrant Adolph Kamm joined forces with his brother-in-law Nicholas Schellinger to operate a brewery in Mishawaka, the business really became a family affair. From their home on the property, Adolph's wife prepared meals for workers, who lived in the brewery itself. Today, the complex of nineteenth-century buildings along the St. Joseph River could use some of that same TLC.

The brewery proved its adaptability once before. After Kamm and Schellinger Brewery closed in 1951, in the 1970s developers transformed the site into 100 Center, a thriving complex of shops, residences, restaurants, and businesses, and an early example of adaptive reuse. Beginning in the late '80s, 100 Center began losing tenants to newer malls, and earlier this year one of the few remaining businesses—a restaurant housed in the brewery's former boiler house—closed for good. Several other structures in the historic complex are vacant and dilapidated, including the original four-story brewery building dating to 1853.

Since we added Kamm and Schellinger to our 10 Most Endangered list last year, the City purchased a vacant adjacent building with plans to demolish it—a move that boosts development potential for the historic complex. Buyers have expressed interest in the brewery, but the owner remains unresponsive. In the meantime, a tax sale on the property complicates the site's prospects.

The Kamm and Schellinger Brewery is the last of a thriving industrial area along the Mishawaka riverfront and one of the area's few remaining examples of pre-Civil War architecture. With a long list of code violations and accelerating decay, finding a viable plan for the complex is challenging. But the buildings' solid masonry construction and significant local history merit a chance at rehabilitation.

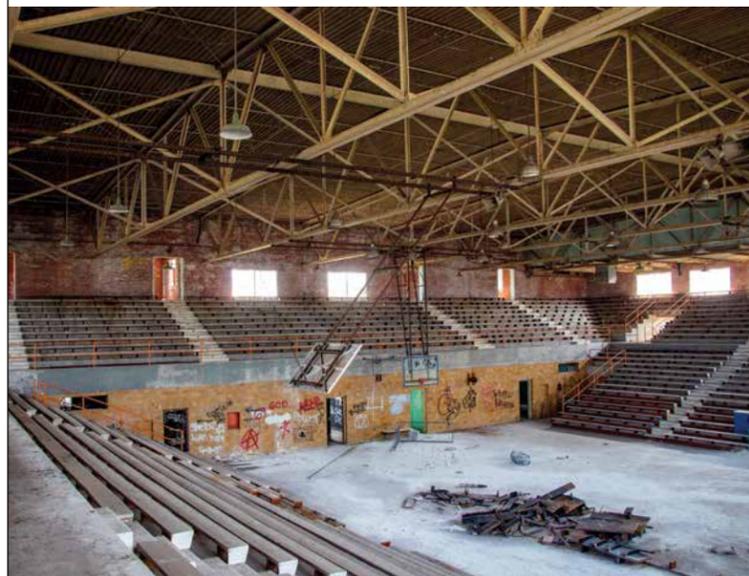
Shields Memorial Gymnasium

SEYMOUR

The future remains uncertain for a temple of Indiana basketball in Seymour, first listed on Indiana Landmarks' 10 Most Endangered List last year. One of Indiana's largest high school gymnasiums when it was built by Works Progress Administration workers in 1941, the James M. Shields Memorial Gymnasium provided the backdrop for decades of local basketball memories, hosting 21 sectional titles from 1942-1970. A local family purchased the long-vacant property in 1996 and later had to demolish the seriously dilapidated 1910 high school nearby, leaving the gym as the last tangible school tie to the site for many Seymour alumni.

Today the gym remains empty. Vandals continue to break windows and cover walls with graffiti, despite the current owner's attempts to secure the property. Though roof leaks have allowed water to infiltrate the building, an architectural assessment showed the steel and concrete gym to be structurally sound. Community support for finding a new use for the Shields Memorial Gymnasium remains strong. The landmark gym occupies a city block on 5th Street in Seymour's National Register-listed Walnut Street Historic District, surrounded by greenspace that opens up possibilities for incorporating the historic building into a new residential development.

Indiana Landmarks has engaged the owner, consultants, and the City of Seymour in discussions about the building's future and possible rehabilitation, but a game plan for redevelopment has yet to be put into play.



Courthouse Annex

NEW CASTLE

At the turn of the twentieth century, downtown New Castle was the bustling hub of a prosperous community. The city's manufacturing industry thrived, fueled by the gas boom of the late-nineteenth century.

But the boom was short-lived. Just a few years later the gas wells dried up, and factories began to close. People moved away, businesses languished, and many downtown buildings entered a slow slide into decline.

Today, large gaps in the historic streetscape show the effects of widespread demolition. Many of the remaining buildings stand empty, including a block-long structure on the courthouse square. Now known as the Courthouse Annex, it's a handsome three-story Classical Revival edifice with terra cotta details and large windows that reflect the 1869 courthouse across the street.

The building remains attractive, but its condition is precarious. It needs a new roof, and the demolition of its

neighbor to the west left a formerly interior wall exposed. The structure has been vacant for years, used primarily as an overflow storage facility for county records. With no funds to address long-deferred maintenance, county officials have repeatedly discussed demolishing the building and using the space as a parking lot.

Following our 10 Most listing last year, Henry County commissioners issued a request for redevelopment proposals and received a number of responses. As they consider options, the building's fate remains in limbo. In a community that's already lost so much, demolishing the Courthouse Annex would rob New Castle's courthouse square of its historic character and deal a devastating blow to the city's downtown district.

See additional photos of this year's 10 Most Endangered on our website, indianalandmarks.org.



Experience and Passion

IN THE AFTERMATH OF MARTIN LUTHER

King Jr.'s assassination, Eunice Trotter watched Robert Kennedy speak to a crowd in Indianapolis, just blocks from her home on Broadway Street. And she remembers Jim Jones going door to door in the area years earlier, seeking support for his Peoples Temple nearby.

"Discovering the history of my neighborhood made me so passionate about trying to capture the stories of so many other historic places, including those that have escaped recognition," says Trotter. It's an aim she'll pursue as the new director of Indiana Landmarks' Black Heritage Preservation Program.

As a longtime journalist, historian, and community organizer, Trotter brings more than 30 years of experience focused on communications, research, advocacy, and mentorship to her new role.

She began studying Black history as a teenage intern at the *Indianapolis Recorder*, one of the oldest African American weeklies in the nation. She went on to own, edit, and publish the *Recorder* from 1987 to 1991. She served as the first Black editor at the *Indianapolis Star* and was inducted into the Indiana Journalism Hall of Fame in 2017. Trotter's award-winning book, *Black in Indiana*, details the history of Mary Bateman

As director of Indiana Landmarks' new Black Heritage Preservation Program, Eunice Trotter will bolster efforts to recognize Black heritage by identifying places that should be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Another key element of the program will be building sustainable futures for Black heritage sites through new funding and strengthened support for local partners.

PHOTO BY EVAN HALE

Clark, her great-great-great grandmother, whose 1821 Indiana Supreme Court case resulted in a precedent-setting decision against indentured servitude in Indiana. In 2016, Trotter received the Indiana Historical Society's Dorothy Riker Hoosier Historian Award, honoring historians who make distinguished contributions to the field of historical scholarship.

Most recently Trotter has worked in public relations as owner of her own communications and media relations firm and as senior communications specialist for American Senior Communities. She has served on boards and committees of several organizations, including the Indiana Debate Commission, the Indiana Journalism Hall of Fame, the Kurt Vonnegut Museum and Library, and

the Indiana Remembrance Coalition.

In her new position, she will coordinate a broad initiative to identify, save, and celebrate places significant to Indiana's Black history. "It is so important these places are preserved as evidence of the uplifting power of place experienced by African Americans in Indiana," says Trotter.

Indiana Landmarks' Black Heritage Preservation Program expands the work of our African American Landmarks Committee, established in 1992 to help identify and save historic Black places. The new program is funded by a \$5 million grant from Lilly Endowment Inc., and generous commitments from private donors and the National Trust for Historic Preservation's African American Cultural Heritage Action Fund.

"We couldn't be more pleased to have Eunice join our staff," says Indiana Landmarks President Marsh Davis. "Her experience and passion will be powerful assets as we seek to expand Indiana Landmarks' work in Black heritage preservation."

Help Indiana Landmarks achieve even more by:

Renewing your membership

Making a donation in addition to membership

Including Indiana Landmarks in your estate plans

For more information talk to Sharon Gamble, 800-450-4534 or visit indianalandmarks.org

FOR SALE

LANDMARKS ON THE MARKET

see more at indianalandmarks.org/for-sale



Krenke-Goff Building

1018 16th Street, Bedford, IN

1898 commercial building offers over 10,000 square feet in Bedford's Courthouse Square Historic District and retains pressed metal cornice, cast iron storefront pilasters, and limestone date plaque. Recent improvements include new roof and guttering. Inside is ready to be built to suit. Building will be sold with preservation covenants.

\$159,900, Blaine Parker, Keach & Grove, 812-276-1802

20 N. Jefferson Street

Huntington, IN

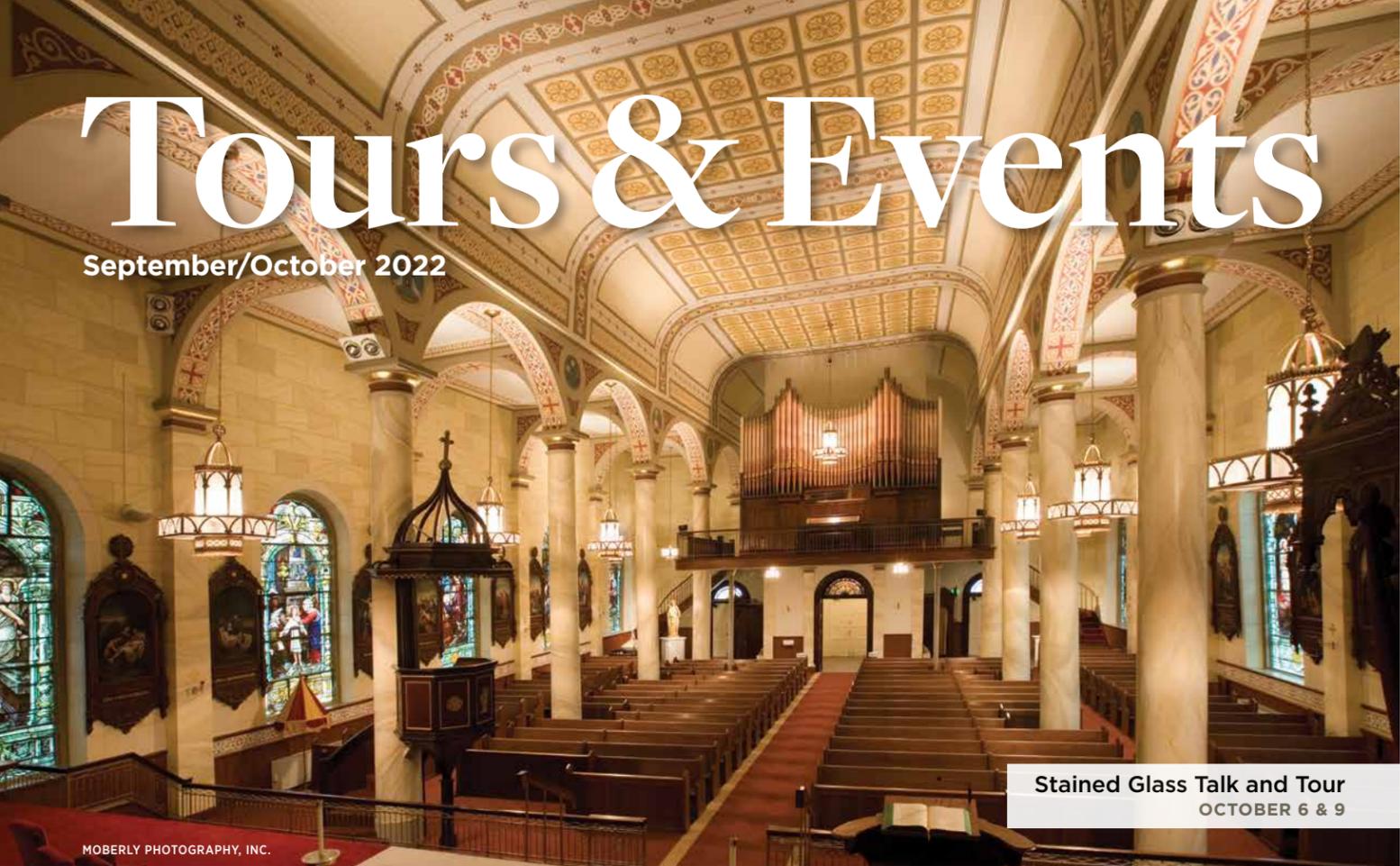
Nineteenth-century commercial building in National Register-listed Courthouse Square District offers live-work opportunity. First floor features high ceilings, tall display windows, wide double doors. Two-bedroom apartment on second floor with ornate fireplace and bay window with stunning downtown views. Recent improvements include new roof, masonry repair, rebuilt floor joists. Building will be sold with preservation covenants.

\$50,000
Paul Hayden
260-563-7094
phayden@indianalandmarks.org



Tours & Events

September/October 2022



Stained Glass Talk and Tour
OCTOBER 6 & 9

indianalandmarks.org/tours-events
(317) 639-4534

All times are eastern unless otherwise noted

First Friday

Indianapolis

6-9 p.m. in the Rapp Family Gallery, with an option to tour Indiana Landmarks' restored headquarters

SEPT. 2 Indiana Artists Club, a group of award-winning Indiana artists dating to 1917, presents its annual members exhibition and awards competition

NOV. 4 Group show by the Hoosier Salon

DEC. 2 Group show by the 67th Street Printmakers

Annual Meeting

Sept. 10, Indianapolis

After a two-year pause on gathering in-person, we're delighted to welcome members and guests back to Indiana Landmarks Center for our 62nd Annual Meeting. Elect directors, applaud winners of the Servaas Memorial Awards, Williamson Prize, and Cook Cup, and hear highlights from our work around the state in the past year. 2:30-5 p.m. Free with RSVP.

INDIANAPOLIS TOURS

Indy Downtown Safari

Explore animals in architecture and sculpture, discovering their stories and symbolism and how they connect to the city's history. Oct. 14 & 21. Tours depart from University Park, 307 N. Meridian St., running every 15 minutes beginning at 10 a.m., with the last tour departing at 11:45 a.m. \$8/adult and child 6-17, \$5/member, free to children 5 & under.

City Market Catacombs

Join a guided tour of the remains of Tomlinson Hall, hidden beneath the Indianapolis City Market. Tours begin on the market's mezzanine and include a brief history of the building's developments. Tours offered on select Saturdays: Sept. 3 & 17; Oct. 1, 15, & 29. Tours depart every 15 minutes 10 a.m.-2:15 p.m. Advance ticket required. \$12/adult; \$10/member; \$6/child (age 6-11); free to children 5 and under.

City Market Catacombs After-Hours

Order a beverage from the Tomlinson Tap Room before a relaxed, adults-only (ages 21+) tour of the Indianapolis City Market Catacombs. Offered on select Thursdays: Sept. 22 & Oct. 20. Tours depart every 15 minutes 6-7:30 p.m. \$15/adult; \$12/member.

Athenaeum

On select Sundays, May through November, one-hour guided tours explore the history, architecture, and preservation of the Athenaeum, as it evolved from German clubhouse to a hub of modern urban life. Tours depart at 1:45 p.m. and 2 p.m. on Sept. 22, Oct. 2, & Nov. 6. Advance ticket encouraged. \$10/adult; \$8/member; \$5/child (age 6-11); free for children ages 5 and under.

Historic Home Tour

Sept. 17, Noblesville

Noblesville Preservation Alliance holds its 35th annual historic home tour in Old Town Noblesville. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Advance tickets cost \$12/member, \$15/general public. Day-of-tour tickets cost \$18/person. Learn more at preservationhall.org.

Frederick Law Olmsted: American Visionary

Sept. 19, Indianapolis and online

Justin Martin, author of *Genius of Place: The Life of Frederick Law Olmsted*, presents "Frederick Law Olmsted: American Visionary," an illustrated talk on the pioneering landscape architect. Martin examines how Olmsted drew on his experiences to create green spaces including Central Park and the Biltmore Estate. He will also highlight Indiana landscapes connected to Olmsted and the firm headed by his sons. Sponsored by The Indiana Chapter of the American Association of Landscape Architects. Free for members with RSVP, \$5/general public. Join in person at Indiana Landmarks Center or watch online via Zoom. Doors open at 5:30 p.m. followed by talk at 6 p.m.

Preserving Historic Places, Indiana's Statewide Preservation Conference

Sept. 27-30, South Bend

Learn from experts, swap successes and lessons with others, and see how preservation has contributed to a revitalized and vibrant city. Sponsored by Indiana Landmarks, the Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, and Indiana University. Online registration through Sept. 16, then prices increase for on-site registration. Visit bit.ly/PHP22 to register and see the full conference agenda.

FRENCH LICK/WEST BADEN SPRINGS TOURS

Discover the fascinating history of two turn-of-the-century hotels and their award-winning restorations on guided tours.

West Baden Springs Hotel

Tuesdays-Saturday, 2 & 4 p.m.

French Lick Springs Hotel

Tuesdays-Saturday, Noon

Tickets cost \$15/adult; \$13/member; \$8/child (age 6-15); free to children ages 5 and under. Closed Thanksgiving and Christmas Day.

Behind-the-Scenes Tours

Get an exclusive peek at spaces not normally open to the public at West Baden Springs Hotel on a two-hour tour beginning at 2 p.m. on select Thursdays, March-December. Sept. 8 & 22; Oct. 6 & 20; Nov. 10 & 17; Dec. 8 & 22. Tickets cost \$50/adult; \$45/member.

Twilight Tours

Costumed characters represent guests and famous figures of the era at West Baden Springs during its heyday in the 'teens and '20s. Tour departs at 7 p.m. on Sept. 17. Tickets cost \$25/adult; \$20/member; \$10/child (age 6-15).

Stained Glass Talk and Tour

Oct. 6 & 9, Vincennes

Be inspired by stained glass in Vincennes, beginning with a talk on the artistry of stained glass and restoration techniques by Jules Mominee of Mominee Studios on October 6 at 7 p.m. at Sacred Heart of Jesus Catholic Church, 2004 N. 2nd Street. On October 9 from 1-4 p.m., six local historic churches host Stained Glass Sunday, an open house showcasing their interiors. Both events are free with RSVP. Sponsored by Indiana Landmarks and Vincennes/Knox Preservation Foundation.

Automotive Heritage Program

Nov. 3, Indianapolis and online

Speakers from Rolls-Royce Heritage Trust, Allison Branch and Marian University highlight the legacy of automotive entrepreneur and Indianapolis Motor Speedway founder James Allison and his 64-acre Riverdale Estate, now part of Marian University. Program begins at 6 p.m. at Indiana Landmarks Center with brief highlights from our Indiana Automotive affinity group, followed by talk and Q&A. Co-sponsored by Indiana Landmarks' Historic Landscape Committee. \$10/general public, free for Indiana Landmarks and Indiana Automotive members. Join us in person or watch online via Zoom.



EVAN HALE

SAMARA TALK

Oct. 15, West Lafayette

Bob Score, project architect with Chicago-based Harboe Architects, discusses restoration currently underway at the Frank Lloyd Wright-designed Samara, the John and Catherine Christian House in West Lafayette. 6-7 p.m. Co-sponsored by Indiana Landmarks and West Lafayette Public Library, 208 W. Columbia Street, Lafayette. Free.



INDIANA LANDMARKS

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AND FINALLY



Crown Jewel

FOUNDED IN 1863,

Indianapolis's Crown Hill Cemetery originated as a rural burial ground on the outskirts of the city—a classic example of the mid-nineteenth-century garden cemetery movement. Today, the cemetery spans 555 acres, a picturesque park with greenspace, meandering trails, woodlands, and the 842-foot hill that bears its name.

In addition to its natural beauty, Crown Hill holds an outdoor gallery of some of the state's finest sculpture

Crown Hill Heritage Foundation will use a \$10,000 grant from the Marion County Historic Preservation Fund to update Crown Hill Cemetery's historic preservation master plan, which guides stewardship of landmark structures at the National Register-listed burial ground in Indianapolis.

PHOTOS BY LEE LEWELLEN AND MARTY NEVILS DAVIS

in the form of monuments, obelisks, and carved figures. The cemetery also boasts an impressive collection of architecture, including an 1875 limestone chapel designed by renowned Indianapolis architect D.A. Bohlen, and an impressive Gothic Revival entry gate added in 1885.

A recent \$10,000 grant from the Marion County Historic Preservation Fund managed by Indiana Landmarks and the Central Indiana Community Foundation will allow the Crown Hill Heritage Foundation to update the cemetery's historic preservation master plan, an important document that guides care for the cemetery's landmark features.

Learn more about Crown Hill Cemetery, including tours highlighting its historic and natural features, at crownhillhf.org.